

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1776.

THE

NUMBER 1733.

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the *freshest* ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.



A BRIEFS OF BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775

Flour at 2s. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fine Flour to weigh

A lb. 8oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s 0d	Beef per Barrel	6s 0d
Pork	6s 0d	Turkey	6s 0d
Brown Bread	2s 0d	Salt	6s 0d
West-India Rum	5s 0d	Indians,	
New-England do.	3s 0d	Chocolate, per Doz.	2s 0d
Muscovy. Sugar	6s 0d	Beer Wax	2s 0d
Single-rais'd Disto	2s 0d	Indian Corn per Bush.	3s 0d
Molasses	2s 0d	Wood	5s to 10s

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

High Water		sets	
D. A. Y.	Water.	H. M.	H. I.
Thursday	2	11	after 5 before 7
Friday	3	12	5 55
Saturday	4	12	5 54
Sunday	5	1	5 55
Monday	6	2	5 55
Tuesday	7	3	5 49
Wednesday	8	4	5 47

Days 24 Hours 8 min. the 21st.

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,
REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose
R accounts have been long due, to pay the same
immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put
into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence,
call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-
House.

New-York, March 24, 1776.

Substance of a Conversation between the
Prime Minister and his Friend.

WHY, my Lord, send Commissioners? Has all the spirit of the nation fled? We have been always unsuccessful at the beginning of a war, but remember we have ever triumphed at the close of it. It will be an eternal stain upon our arms to give up so tamely.

P. M. Sir, you perhaps are not fully acquainted with our designs, and therefore conclude as you do. I shall give certain reasons, which make it not only expedient, but absolutely necessary, to terminate the quarrel immediately, if we can but bring his Majesty to consent to it.

The non-importation, which preceded the war, obliged us to spend much of the money in our funds, to keep the manufacturing towns quiet; our resources, already too scanty, have suffered a dreadful shock by the decline of trade; and to add to this, we must give extraordinary bounties, or we cannot raise a man. We contend not with France remember, and therefore the popular voice, if not against us, is certainly not much in our favour; our credit is very low on this and every other account, and therefore it is very difficult to borrow such sums as we want. Twenty thousand men in America will cost us much to support them as a hundred thousand in Germany. We cannot get one month's provision for them on the whole continent. They must be supplied from hence. Consider the vast expence of transports and seamens wages, which are added to the original cost of the provisions. We must not only victual our troops for five months at least before they can get fairly to the scene of action, but we must victual the ship that carries them for a six months voyage besides, and what is still worse, we must feed every ounce of fresh provisions they are to eat for three months, and then deliver it to them in a condition little better than that of carion. When we work at the cheapest rate, we must do thus much; but if we are obliged to apply to foreign powers for troops, consider how this must swell the bill. First, a very large and uncommon subsidy to the Prince who sells us so many troops; for he will affect to consider them as sold, and take advantage of our necessities. Secondly, the pay, victualling, and transporting of these troops, until they are ready to sail for America, which alone will exceed their regular wages for a twelvemonth, and then the expences of transportation to America; and every other expence attendant thereon, which will rise to an enormous sum. Add to all this, that the fleet which takes them to America must be kept in constant pay and employ, to carry them provisions. All this of extraordinaries, at a time when near one half of the resources of the nation are cut off, and there is not an Hollander to be found, who will lend us a farthing?

F. I did not fully attend to these matters, I confess, my Lord, when I asked you the question. There may be sufficient cause for a negotiation, I plainly perceive; but what terms do you intend to offer?

P. M. The Commissioners instructions will be partly discretionary. They are to make the best bargain they can, but not exceed what the Congress petitioned for. I have hopes they will be content with less.

F. You mean not to indemnify them for what they have suffered by refusing them to the condition they were in before the year 1763?

P. M. By no means. A repeal of the acts is all we mean by it.

F. Should they demand security against future encroachments, what will you do in that case, my Lord?

P. M. Why grant them all they can ask. They will require an act of Parliament to be passed whereby we give up the right to tax them for ever, or they will demand a charter of privileges, expressing what they actually possessed in the year 1763. As to the act of Parliament, they cannot insist on it, as this would be more than they then had a right to; but if they should, acts of Parliament are not more permanent than other contracts or paper.

The King will never want a Minister who will have influence enough to obtain the repeal of any act whatever. Our constitution is so happily framed, that we can change its very essence at pleasure, and yet agreeable to its best essential principle.

JOSEPH GOLDING,
A true copy from the original,
1732 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

1732

Poundridge, Feb. 9, 1776.

At a meeting of the committee of observation, called; Joseph Golding appeared before this committee and made the following confession.

I Joseph Golding, now before, the committee of observation, for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem; being charged with speaking at many different times, against the Congress and the country, and in favour of the ministerial party, which I acknowledge to be in the case, and am very sorry for the same, and do hereby promise for the future, to be more careful in my conversation, and also will forever hereafter obey the Congress, and follow the rules of the committee, and will discover any plots that come to my knowledge, made against the country. The above I desire may be put in the publick prints, witness my hand, this ninth day of February, 1776.

JOSEPH GOLDING,
A true copy from the original,
1732 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

1732

Where then is the necessity of scrupling them an act of Parliament, such as they may choose? And his Majesty will manage charters.

F. Very true, my Lord, but you do not intend to renew the attack?

P. M. Not if possible. Had we not obtained too mean an opinion of their abilities, we needed not have been brought to the present difficulty. We now see our error, and if we can but retrieve it, all will go well.

F. How so, my Lord, I don't comprehend you?

P. M. Had we sent one million over to our several Governors, it would have done more than ten millions will effect in the way we are going. If our intelligence had been good, but we need not reflect on it, I believe they were as much deceived themselves as they deceived us; we might have had 1000 men in each Colony to enforce the act before it arrived, and then we should have succeeded. Hereafter we will act more wisely. Let us but calm the present tumult, and get the arms out of their hands once more, and I'll take care that they never take them up again. They must give up all the forts into his Majesty's hands; for as long as they acknowledge him for their King, they cannot deny him this right. It is part of his prerogative as King, Generalissimo and Chief Executive of the laws. These, properly garrisoned before we renew our attempts, will effectually prevent every opposition. They will crush their public meetings in the birth. Had we done this all would now have been safe. They can never attack us again, for the King's representatives will never give his sanction to their proceedings; besides he will have the command of the military, and can call them out as soon as they attempt to act without his concurrence. A year ago the Provincials had not a single regiment to depend on, they now have fifty thousand men. We must disarm them by a treaty of some kind or other. The more we seem to grant them now, the surer we have them hereafter. Let them return to the year 1763; nay, they shall have more if they ask it. This present military spirit must be cooled; let us lull them on the lap of security, and the day is not far off when all shall go to our minds. If the obstinate temper of his Majesty does not defeat our present plan, we shall draw a revenue from them in less than ten years. They must not be inured to war before the treaty is opened, or else we are undone! The whole nation was terrified with the dread of an invasion at the beginning of the last war, because they were not accustomed to war at their doors. It is quite otherwise in countries inured to war. The Americans are now dreading the great invasion with which we threaten them, and every province trembling lest it should be made the seat of war.

—Now is the time to treat with them, and once get them to return to their peaceful employments, and the terror excited by the present prospect will make them very timid hereafter; but should we push matters a little farther, it will become familiar to them, and then nothing but superiority in the field will effect our purpose, and it would more than double our present debt to obtain this. Besides, let us strike in before their call begins to circulate freely in a new channel. We have much to dread from such an event. The money of the merchant and farmer has now lost its circulation; but, like a river dammed up, it will ere long find a new channel, and then their sufferings will be diminished tenfold. If his Majesty will but give the reins into my hands for seven years, I will make up matters, for the present, on any terms they shall ask; except granting them Governors of their own nomination; and I will lose my head if I do not bring them into such a state of subjection, that it never shall be in their power to rebel a second time. Should they demand and insist on the privilege of nominating their own Governors, and parsoning their own forts, I would advise his Majesty to treat with them as an independent people, rather than to submit to such terms. Give two thirds of their legislative powers into my hands by means of a Governor of his Majesty's appointment, and a Council under his appointment; and if, with the whole executive to back them, I do not effect my purpose, I shall

ever consider myself as unfit to be the prime Minister to a great King. If two thirds cannot be obtained, I dare even risk it on the bare appointment of a Governor. Let me get them once more to dependence, I will never let go.

P. M. Then, you do not intend to reconcile to give up the matter? I find I am mistaken. If this is all, I am heartily with you. I could never reconcile myself to be ill by America.

P. M. As much give up by reconciling now, as by repealing the stamp act formerly. May my head lie low in the dust before Great Britain gives up to her Colonies. No, we were deceived in their strength. Let us once disarm them, and we will not be deceived hereafter.

F. But why not treat with the Congress then?

P. M. I am for treating with them, and if I can persuade his Majesty to it, we will. But he is so enraged at the opposition made by the Congress, and by seeing a rebel at the head of them, whom he had excepted out of the list of pardons, that he cannot yet be brought to it. He wants to hang up a few of the leaders at present, by way of gratification for past disappointments. I am not for raising their resentment any higher at present; I wish rather to lay them asleep, that I may subdue this rebellious spirit by more secret and sure means, without rousing the nation.

(The conclusion of the conversation in a truce paper.)

How I came by the foregoing is not material to the public. If the system it partly unfolds is probable, or possible, the friends of America will do well to consider it, and its place in your paper may not be uselessly occupied.

DIALOGUE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

IT is the opinion of many people among us, that the Congress should not declare the Colonies independent of Great Britain without a previous recess to consult their constituents about that important question. But the complicated and increasing business of the Congress will not admit of such a recess. Would it not be proper therefore for their constituents to declare their sentiments upon that head as soon as possible? This may be done by the various Committees and Conventions on the Continent. Their votes or resolutions should determine the question in the Congress. It was in this manner the Continent first declared their determination to resist by force the power of the British parliament. The first Congress was nothing but the echo of Committees and Conventions. In the present important question concerning independence, the Congress should, as in the former case, only echo back the sentiments of the people. This can only be done through the medium of Committees and Conventions. The sooner, therefore, they are convened for that purpose, the better.

A LOVER or ORDER.

A CARD, to the Committee of Congress, of Naval Affairs.

THE Spaniards make it a practice to erect monuments to the memory of their illustrious heroes on the Ocean. This they do by calling their ships of war by their names. This custom not only does honour to illustrious virtue, but is calculated to inspire the Commanders and sailors on board their ships with courage. I suppose, in imitation of the practice of the Spaniards, the frigates now building for the Continental service, are called by the names of Montgomery, Warren, M'Pherson, Hendricks, &c. Would not this be better than the many gaudy and ridiculous names which disgrace the lists of the English and French navies—Such as the *Invincible*,—the *Terrible*,—the *Revenge*,—the *Phoenix*,—the *Orion*,—and the like.—I leave it to the Congress to determine the rank of the officers—on the nature of the service which shall entitle man to the honour of having a ship called by his name. The honour should be registered, in order that families may ascertain their glory from it hereafter.

VALESCO.

After promising, that in the following day you are by no means to expect a formal answer to the piece signed *Rationalis*, in your last paper, I would inform you, that in a company where the important doctrine of independency was pretty thoroughly agitated, a few evenings ago, I gathered the plan of the moderate wau to be, for bearing arms and repelling the force that might be sent against America, till Great-Britain would grow weary of the enterprise, and be willing to make up with us on equitable terms. This he urged to be necessary for the reasons commonly produced to maintain that position, as our descent from Britain, our connection by blood, interest, language, laws, constitution, religion, commerce, &c. with its inhabitants; our need of the national protection, if attacked by any foreign power, and the misery of our having been a very happy and flourishing people during our dependence upon the parent state.

To all this was answered, that there were certain times when minor states, as well as persons, became capable to judge and act for themselves; that the obligations for parental care and protection could never extend so far, as to entitle the former to oppose the latter in demands of an indefinite consideration for such favour; and finally, that unless the minor state should at some certain time be allowed to have power to debate, and settle the *quantum* due for protection, and choose whether to comply with such certain terms, or give up the protection offered; they were by no means on an equal footing with natural persons, who at a moderately early age, were at full liberty to leave their parents, and do the best they were able for themselves. America, it was observed, was not sent out a colony at the charge of Great Britain, and for all the protection afforded her, might well be esteemed an orphan instead of a child; and with all the clamour raised on that head, with intention to lull the people into a submission to the most ruinous exactions, were a fair account stated, it would be found that the balance in favour of America would amaze all mankind! It was further observed, that the efforts used to persuade the Americans they are in a state of perpetual non age and dependence, discovers something very different from maternal affection or common justice. If minors labour for parents, they are also supposed to be provided for in all things by them, and to become lords of all they possess at certain periods. Here the parallel fails respecting states, each of which is presumed immortal. It remaining, therefore, that the American states are neither the provinces, colonies, nor children of Great-Britain, any more than of Holland, Ireland or Germany, and that from their very settlement, Britain meant rather to milk than suckle them, the pretended right to control their manufactures and commerce, to sell them the lands (at a heavy purchase, and subject to an enslaving quitrent) which were in great part gained by their own blood and treasure, is founded in presumption of superior force, rather than solid reason. Luxury (and the search of ways and means to support it) is arrived to such a pitch in Britain, that the junto, who have usurped a tyrannic power, want provinces to drain of wealth, as their patterns, the debauched Romans had. Many are found to bate, as to be willing their countrymen should become tributary to such vultures, if they might have a small pittance for gathering the tax—yea, even on condition it were demanded at the point of the bayonet. Here, it is the true foundation of the claim of Great Britain, and here is the undeniable cause of the support this claim finds in America! What then are the honest, industrious and independent freemen of America to do in this case? My guide I have so long followed tells us, Declare independence immediately! Issue a manifesto, containing a full view of our rights, our grievances, and the unwearyed applications we have made for their redress! Apply to the state, of whose readiness and power to assist us we have undoubted assurance.*—A neglect to improve the openings given us for that purpose may inspire those statesmen with resentment, and incite them to accept overtures from our enemies, and then we may indeed become *Provinces*! If we can withstand the tyrant of Britain without allies, we can, incontestably, better withstand him with an ally, that has ever commanded a very complaisant behaviour from him. This ally can with for nothing more, than such share of our commerce as will be convenient to both parties; and as that must be rather a gain than loss to us, we must be stupid beyond conception to delay the measure.

* This was a piece published in Philadelphia, the 28th of February, and republished in a Paper here of the seventh instant, in opposition to *COMMON SENSE*, on the separation of the Colonies from Great-Britain.

England has long protected Portugal, for a much less lucrative trade than we should carry on with France. Men must be very blind, who cannot see the fairness, the openness and safety of this obvious road to honour, wealth, freedom and internal happiness. By how many ways does divine Providence invite us to emancipate ourselves from a state, which remained in, would be the ruin of our posterity, as certainly as they became human beings. Let prejudiced mortals dream what they may, and confound the ignorant with their jargon, freedom and dependency are opposite and irreconcileable terms; and dependency on a power, over which she have no influence nor control, is slavery, or I am yet ignorant of the term. The petty tyrants of every country always wish to have the people dependent on such a power; for under colour of authority from that power, they can carry on their oppressions, vexations and degradations, and when they are expostulated with on the occasion, they are sorry indeed that they are put upon to disagreeable service, but what can they do? such are their express orders! I am widely mistaken, if nine tenths of the clamour raised against American independency, do not arise from that quarter. They tell you, "they had rather be governed by the mild and wise laws of Great Britain, than the decree of an American mob." The truth is, neither they, nor their principals, wish to be governed by any laws that will effectually secure the liberty and property of the people from their ravenous clutches. If the people, by any means, obtain an adequate share in the legislature of this country, they know their visions of golden mountains, and millions of acres of tenanted soil, will all vanish, and themselves remain in the despised rank of their honest and contented neighbours. I am apt to think, however, that both principals and accomplices have for once overshoot themselves, and carried the matter too far for a safe and honourable retreat. Circumstances have strangely co-operated to open scenes, which no human foresight could have viewed in their full latitude. And what is there now wanting to complete the triumph of the friends of human nature, but a little fortitude, patience and perseverance? All Europe must allow, that while America was in the greatest good humour with her old mother, a scheme was laid to keep up a large standing army in her capital towns, and to tax her at pleasure for the support of it. They see that, from time to time, the most fraudulent and violent measures have been taken to support their entirely unprecedented claim, till at last, drained of their national troops, they have applied for assistance to other nations. By the law of nations, we were discharged from our allegiance the moment the army was posted among us without our consent, or a single farthing taken from us in like manner;—either of these being fundamental subversions of the constitution. It remains entirely with ourselves to have ample justice done to us.—We have no thing to do but declare off, and appeal to the *droit des gens*.—A very respectable power has given as unequivocal proofs as can be wished, of her disposition to right us.* Even the body of the people manifest the warmest desire to form a friendly alliance; witness the assiduous respect shewn to a private gentleman, whom they only suspected to be a Delegate from the Congress. And on the other hand, what does all the hurry of appointing Commissioners, and no one knows what, on the other side the British channel indicate? Besides the discoveries of Cassandra, I will venture to affirm, that our ambitious master at length begins to fear in good earnest, that the string drawn too tight will break, and leave all his colonies to make new bargains for themselves. Obstinate and mulish as he is, he cannot longer persuade himself, that two such potent communities as France and North-America will neglect such a fortunate opportunity, to pay themselves the prodigious sum he has damaged them in a few past years. Aye, say some moderate men, that is our fear, that France will be for invading Canada or the Floridas, and thus we shall be for ever involved in war. Nothing, I confess, is more probable, if France can have nothing to expect from us, in an amicable and commercial way; but, *contra*, if we cast off her ancient enemy; there still remain islands, which, from present appearances, she has some eye upon.—From what has happened in the Mediterranean, it seems she is now no way skittish about affronting Oceana on her own element.

I cannot express my contempt of those wretches, who say, let us by all means de-

lend ourselves against the violence of administration till we bring them to reasonable terms; and then unite again, as we shall ever stand in great need of the protection of Great-Britain.—I verily believe a party among us feels much need of foreign protection; but a people who can make the proudest tyrant in Europe talk of Hanoverians, Hessians, Russians, Scotch Dutchmen, and half an eastern world, even while they are in the very infancy of preparation for defence, need not keep such a pulling and whining about protection.

I must again exclaim, I cannot have patience with such inconsistent mortals, as dislodge us from accepting assistance from a power who has at present no possible claim upon us, nor can ever demand more than we voluntarily and expressly stipulate; and that, when we are in actual war with a power, by themselves called the most formidable in Europe, and yet press us to fight that power alone, and bring her to terms, that we may enjoy her protection. If such do not wish to have us reduced, rather than protected, by the arms of Great-Britain, I am a novice in politics.

One word concerning these august Commissioners we hear so much of every day.—Those Americans, who flatter themselves their mission bodes any advantage to the country in general, will find themselves as much deceived as they have hitherto been by any similar declaration. The true state of the case is simply this, their efforts to subdue us to their absolute command, have founded through every court in Christendom, yea, in all quarters of the world, and they cannot keep themselves from doubting of the success. Now a formidable armament is to come, and with them the commissioners, to receive submission, and grant pardons on the most humiliating terms they can reduce us to, that they may let Europe know their great power in reducing their rebellious subjects to a sense of their duty. They are certain their time is short, they therefore aim to put as good a face upon the matter as possible, but at any rate to put an end to it for the present, still retaining so much acknowledged power as will sink us into slavery, whenever they find a proper opportunity to exercise it.

Finally, by the most unconstitutional, cruel and unjust measures, they have driven us to arms; we have emitted millions on the credit of the United Colonies, those millions must be sunk by the power which issued them, or a fund of like kind can never again be established in America. Had our enemies no other object in view than the discredit of the Continental Currency, it would be sufficient to engage them to send a good number of emissaries, on any pretence which might give them opportunity to effect it. One deposit we have in our hands, which will solidly fund all the money we will need during the contest, which must inevitably be given up by the most favourable negotiation we can possibly flatter ourselves to expect. Surely a declaration of confiscation on one side, will warrant reprisal on the other. This is not only just in point of the present question, but absolutely necessary to keep the power of the crown within any possible limits, which cannot be, while it is possessed of millions of acres of land which it may dispose of at pleasure.

All parties agree we must one time separate from Britain. Set us back to sixty-three, and we will be as lucky as a farmer, who should have all his houset, fences, &c. destroyed, and the fields and meadows cleared in that time, grown up again.

CANDIDUS.

NA I L S.
TEN Penny, twenty-penny and two-penny NAILS, to be SOLD by JACOB WILKINS,
near the Old Slip Market, A L S O.
TRAIN and LAMP OIL.
Likewise to be SOLD or HIRED,
Three Years time of a NAIL-MAKER, by said WILKINS.

33—6

To be SOLD or LET,
And Entered upon immediately,
A HEMP FARM, containing 120 acres, 70 acres of which is a good meadow, as any in this Quarter of the world, well ditched and fenced; 50 acres of upland cleared, 20 acres of wood land, 20 acres of the meadow is in good order for hemp this spring, and fix acres of the upland in excellent order for flax.—There is on said Farm, a HOUSE with two fire places, an excellent well, a large new barn, &c.—Likewise a HOUSE and LOT, of about two acres, in the pleasant village of Chatham; and to be LET ONLY, A large new Store house, two story high. All the above within twelve miles of Newark or Elizabeth-Town.

WANTED to HIRE, ONE or TWO Men by the Month or Year.—For further particulars, enquire of Jacob Morell, at Chatham.

Morris County, 16th March, 1776.

33—6

THE Subscriber, having been appointed, by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City and County of New-York, Commissioner of EXCISE in the said City: Therefore all persons who expect to have the privilege of the EXCISE, must apply before the 5th of March instant, to the Subscriber, at his house in Wall-street.

EVERY BANGKEE.

THE CONTRACTOR, for supplying the TROOPS raised for the Defence of this COLONY, BOTH HERRY GIVE NOTICE, that on Monday next, the 25th instant, he will be ready to receive tenders in writing, (sealed up) and treat for supply for SIX MONTHS, of the following Articles,

Fresh Beef, Salt Fish, Fleur, Indian Meal, Candies, Hard Soap, Fire-wood, Straw.

Those tenders will also be received from such Bakers as may be willing to undertake BAKING BREWED for the troops per hundred weight.—All Persons who may think proper to make tenders on this occasion, are desired to take notice, that no regard will be paid to any tender, that shall not be delivered before one o'clock of the said 25th instant.

To the P U B L I C.

AS CANCERS are of late so rife, many persons being afflicted with that direful disorder both in town and country, which fixes itself in various parts of the body, and like a vulture, preys upon them, are for want of knowing where relief is to be had, made to languish out a tedious and painful life.—In duty to my fellow creatures, (which often solicited heretofore by many, to advertise, but have hitherto been backward on account of a certain timorousness, lest I should be thought by some, to arrogate more than my proper due, which in itself perhaps is criminal) DO NOW take this method to inform those that are afflicted with CANCERS, that they may hope for a cure, by applying in time to me, in William street, near the North church, New-York. I take them out by or with a plaster, killing root and branch, which the knife is not able to perform. Was the knife always certain, I should be a friend to it, but I know it to be pernicious in some cases, especially when it is rooted, the plaster is sure if it has not extended itself too deep and too far abroad in parts that are difficult to get at or very tender. It is allowed by most people, that there are many disorders incident to the human body by length of time, and through neglect, or misapplication of Medicines, become incurable; when, if taken in time, and properly treated, they might have easily been remedied.—I have, through a series of sixteen years practice, failed only in five, who were not cured, but were all satisfied, if they had applied sooner, they might have been cured.—There is no part of the body hardly, but I have taken them out and cured, and that a large number, which I can make appear, if required. Some few I shall mention for the benefit of Enquirers, who may live near them: Mrs. Pew, Middletown, New Jersey, an ulcerated Cancer on her nose, and a carcinoma on the cheek;—Miss Cook, Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in her face, had been eat with caustic in vain;—Mr. Jones, East-Hampton, Long-Island, an ulcerated one on his cheek;—Miss Hall, Newark, an ulcerated one on his underlip;—Miss Bowley, Baltimore, Maryland, an ulcerated one on her cheek;—Mr. Hyer, Newark, New-England, on his ear, had been cut twice in vain;—Robert Bradbott, Oyster-bay, Long-Island, on his under lip, cut in vain;—Alexander Smith, Cranbury, New-Jersey, on his throat, likewise had been cut;—John Condit, Newark, New-Jersey, an ulcerated one on his cheek, used the pock salve for some years, but to no effect. These can testify of their cures received from me, which I think may suffice at the following relation on the cure of one in the breast, February, 1775. "Dr. Dodge, I send you as near as I can, the particulars of the cure of my Cancer. I believe, by information from several Doctors, that mine was of the worst sort, and of a very great bigness, supposed to be incurable without cutting out, which cure I received from, to use the expression infinitely less pain, trouble and cost than I expected, and through the favour of providence, under your means, perfectly cured, which favour I acknowledge, and desire my fellow creatures may be informed hereof."

I am, Sir, your affectionate

ELIZABETH CRANE.

Connecticut Farms, New-Jersey, Jan. 26, 1776.

Those who are poor, need not be disengaged on that account, as I always have, and will do all that lies in my power to relieve the distressed and afflicted, whether I am rewarded for it or not, to reflect the Public's humble servant,

J O H N D O D G E.

New-York, March 18, 1776.

33—6

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, March 9, 1776.

RESOLVED and ORDERED, THAT Abraham Lott, Esq; Treasurer, and the Loan Officers of this Colony, shall receive in payment for the principal and interest that shall from time to time become due on the monies put out on loan by virtue of an act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of NEW-YORK, passed the sixteenth of February, 1772, entitled, "An Act for emitting the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds in bills of credit, to be put out on loan, and to appropriate the interest arising thereon to the payment of the debts of this Colony, and to such public exigencies as the circumstances of this Colony may, from time to time render necessary;" as well the bills of credit heretofore issued by virtue of any law of this Colony, as those issued by order of the Congress of the United Colonies, and of the Provincial Congress of this Colony.

AND WHEREAS by virtue of the aforesaid act, the one tenth part of the said sum will become due, and is to be paid into the respective Loan Offices, on the third Tuesday of April next; And whereas by reason of the unhappy war brought upon us by the injurious attempts of the British parliament, to reduce these Colonies to a state of slavery, it may be convenient for the good people of this Colony, who have taken the said monies on loan, to pay the said tenth part of the same, according to the directions of the said act, RESOLVED and ORDERED, That the payment of the said tenth part of the principal be, and it is hereby suspended, until the third Tuesday in April, which will be in the year of our Lord, 1777; upon which day the annual payments of the one tenth part of the said principal sum of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, shall commence and continue from year to year, until the whole shall be paid; any thing in the said act to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding. AND WHEREAS doubts may arise in the minds of the loan officers about the disposition of such principal monies, as may happen to be paid in; IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That they put the same out on loan, and that in the doing thereof, they conform in all respects to the directions of the said act.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Secretary:

CONTRACTOR, for
the TROOPS raised for the De-
COLONY, BOTH HERSEY & KING
on Monday next, the 25th instant,
to receive tenders in writing, (sealed
a supply for SIX MONTHS, of
tories, —

Salt Fish, Fleur,
Candies, Hard Soap,
Straw.

will also be received from such
as willing to undertake BOTH KING
troops per hundred weight.—All
think proper to make tenders on
the desired to take notice, that no re-
quest to any tender, that shall not be
one o'clock of the said 25th instant.

P U B L I C.

are of late so rife, many persons
with that dismal disorder both
body, which fixes itself in various
parts, and like a vulture, preys upon
the knowledge where relief is to be
gained out a tedious and painful

my fellow creatures, (though often
by myself, to advertise, but have
not account of a certain time
I should be thought by some, to
be my proper due, which in itself
DO NOW take this method to
are afflicted with GANERS, that
a cure, by applying in time to
street, near the North church, New-
m out by or with a plaster, killing
which the knife is not able to per-
cure always certain, I should be a
know it to be pernicious in some
when it is rooted, the plaster is fur-
ished itself too deep and too far as
are difficult to get at or very ten-
by most people, that there are
incident to the human body by
and through neglect, or misapplica-
tions, become incurable; when, if
properly treated, they might have
cured.—I have, through a series of
practice, failed only in five, who
but were all satisfied, if they had
they might have been cured.—There
body hardly, but I have taken them
that a large number, which I
is required. Some few I shall
benefit of Enquirers, who may live
Pew, Middletown, New Jersey, in
on her note, and a carcinoma on
Cook, Shrewsbury, New Jersey,
been eat with caustic vain:—
Hampton, Long Island, an ulcerated
Silas Hall, Newark, an ulcer-
understrip:—Miss Bosley, Baltimore
ulcerated one on her cheek:—Mr.
New England, on his ear, had
vain:—Robert Shadwell, Oyster-
on his under lip, cut in vain:—
Cranbury, New Jersey, on his
had been cut:—John Condie,
Ulcerated one on his cheek,
for some years, but to no effect.
of their cures received from me,
suffice with the following relation
of one in the breast, February
Dr. Dodge, I find you as near as
as of the cure of my Cancer: I
information from several Doctors, that
worst sort, and of a very great size,
be incurable without cutting out,
ived from, to use the expression
in trouble and cost than I expect
the favour of Providence, undi-
cally cured, which favour I ac-
deite my fellow creatures may be
I am, Sir, your affectionate
ELIZABETH CRANE,
New Jersey, Jan. 26, 1776.
are poor, need not be discouraged
I always have, and will do all
power to relieve the distressed and
I am rewarded for it or not, to a
bumble servant,
JOHN DODGE,
Jan. 26, 1776. 33—6

NCIAL CONGRESS,

New York, March 9, 1776.

nd ORDERED,

am Lott, Esq; Treasurer, and the
s of this Colony, shall receive in
a principal and interest that shall
become due on the monies put
voting of an act of the Governor,
General Assembly of the Colony of
K, passed the sixteenth or Fe-
ntitled, "An Act for emitting the
hundred, and Twenty Thousand
of credit, to be put out on loan,
the interest arising thereon to the
debts of this Colony, and to such
as the circumstances of this Colony
time render necessary," as well
as those issued by order of any
of the United Colonies, and of the Pro-
of this Colony.

REAS by virtue of the aforesaid
part of the said sum will become
be paid into the respective Loan
third Tuesday of April next: And
of the unhappy was brought up
these Colonies to a state of slavery
for the good people of those
taken the said monies on loan,
part of the same, according to
the said act, RESOLVED and
That the payment of the said prin-
cipal be, and it is hereby suspended
Tuesday in April, which will be the
Lord, 1777; upon which day the
of the one tenth part of the said
One Hundred and Twenty Thousand
all commence and continue from
til the whole shall be paid; any
act to the contrary hereon in any
ing. AND WHEREAS doubts
minds of the loan officers about the
principal monies as may happen;
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED
the same out on loan, and that in
they conform in all respects to
the said act.

ne Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary

St. JOHN's, (in Antigua,) Feb. 3.
Yesterday the following vessels were con-
demned at a Court of Vice-Admiralty held
at the Court-House in the town of St. John,
viz.—Ship Two Brothers, loaded with flour,
bread, spermaceti candles, flaxes, bees wax,
&c. &c. taken by his Majesty's ship Experiment,
Robert Keeler, Esq; Brig, Grey-
hound, with flour, pork, herrings, flaxes,
herring, bricks, bar iron, a negro woman,
&c. &c. taken by the Argo, William Garnier,
Esq; Sloop Two Brothers, with live stock,
cheese, onions, beef, pork, bread, bullion,
&c. &c. taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves;

Feb. 17. We are informed that orders
have come out by the packet, (which is at
some of the Southern Islands) to grant let-
ters of Marque, to cruise against the Amer-
icans as a common enemy.

A N N A P O L I S, March 14.

On the fifth instant, we received informa-
tion, that a man of war (the *Outer*) and two
tenders, were coming up the bay, and had
taken a New England schooner.

Disposi-
tions were made to receive them, if they
should attempt to land, and expressers were
sent to Baltimore and other towns. On
the seventh the man of war and tenders
appeared in sight, with some prizes, among
which, was a large ship of Mr. Hudon's,
loaded with wheat and flour. Off the har-
bour they burnt a shallop loaded with oats,
and we were informed the Pirates were
bound to Baltimore, to take or destroy our
armed ship of war, *Defence*, (not yet fitted
for action) lying at Baltimore. That night
the *Defence* was got ready and towed down
the river, well manned, chiefly with brave
Americans. Next morning, the weather
being foggy, the *Defence* got undiscovered,
very near Mr. Hudon's ship, guarded by
the two tenders, which precipitately left
her, together with three or four small pris-
ers, all which were retaken by the *Defence*;
which, after waiting about two hours, ex-
pecting an attack from the *Outer*, and then
seeing her sail down the bay, returned, with
the prizes to Baltimore. The number of
men who came down to attack these Pirates,
had they attempted to land, was supposed
to be at least 300.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 18.
Extract of a letter from Newbern (N. Ca-
rolina) February 13.

"An express arrived here yesterday from
the back country, informing us that the Re-
gulators and Tories were making head
there, and instead marching to Cross-
creek, and from thence to Cape Fear. I
am of opinion they will get well hogg'd be-
fore they reach Cape Fear, provided they
will fight. Our minute men and part of
the militia march to morrow, and will join
Col. Cawell in Dobb's county, from which
place he will march in two or three days
with near a thousand men under his com-
mand. Col. Rutherford informed me this
day that Col. Ahe, in New Hanover county,
was on his march two days ago against the
Regulators, &c. with near two thousand
men. If three or four more of our Colonels,
in this province, raise as many men, which
I expect will soon be the case, they will be
able to attack ten thousand regulars and
beat them too I think, as our men will fight
with great resolution."

By Captain Hayman from Newbern,
North Carolina, we learn, that Governor
Martin had found means to raise 700 tories,
whom he had joined at Croft Creek; that
one or two of the parties who marched in
quest of Martin's party had fell in with them,
and had surrounded them, so that 13 days
ago, at Newbern, they were in hourly ex-
pectation of hearing of a battle.

By a letter from St. Eufatia of the 22d
of February, we learn, that part of the
fleet of transports that was blown off this
coast last fall, passed by that island the day
before, under convoy of the Viper sloop of
war; and that the remainder, about 20
vessel, were to follow the next day, under
convoy of his Majesty's ship the Experiment
of 50 guns; that provisions were very scarce
and dear in the West-Indies, flour being no
less than 9d. per lb. at Coracao, and all
other sorts of American produce in propor-
tion.

In CONGRESS, March 9, 1776.
RESOLVED, That no oath by way of
test, be imposed upon, exacted, or required
of any of the inhabitants of these Colonies,
by any military officer.

Extract from the minutes.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary

In Committee of Safety, March 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That Major Meredith, Capt.
Wilcock, Capt. Peters, and Mr. Peter De
Haven, be appointed to superintend and con-
duct the Provincial Manufactory of Gun-
Locks in this city; and they are empowered
to contract for a convenient situation, and
to erect all works necessary for carrying on
the said manufactory in the most beneficial
manner to the public: And further to con-
tract for the making Fire-Arms, and see

that the artificers who have already con-
tracted in this city for that purpose, perform
their engagements faithfully; and this
Board will supply them with such sums of
money as the business shall require.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that
we have, in pursuance of the above Reso-
lution of the Committee of Safety, provided a con-
venient place for the carrying on a Provinc-
ial Lock Factory on an extensive plan;
and as a proper person is appointed to direct,
teach, and superintend workmen in that
branch; all smiths who already are
acquainted with the Lock Business, or those
who are desirous of instruction, will be em-
ployed by applying to us, or to Mr. Benj.
Rittenhouse, at the Lock Factory, in Cherry
street, between Third and Fourth streets,
Philadelphia: All persons desirous to con-
tract for making of Fire Arms, are requested
also to apply to Samuel Meredith, John
Wilcock, Richard Peters, jun. Peter De
Haven.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1776.

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,

March 14.

All Persons that can give information to
this Committee of SULPHUR ORE in
this or any neighbouring Colony, are de-
sired to give speedy intelligence, and this
Board will receive proposals from any per-
son or persons that are willing to engage in
procuring SULPHUR for the public use.

Extract from the Minutes.

William Govett, Sec'y.

The sloop Joseph, Capt. Raddon, from
this port for Georgia, three days after leav-
ing our capes was taken by the Gen. Gage
privateer, from Boston, who, the next day
took a sloop from Dominica for the north-
ward, on board of which they put five sea-
men, and Mr. M'Knight, Capt. Haddon's
mate, and ordered her into Virginia; but
Mr. M'Knight stood for our capes, which
missing, he ran the sloop on shore at Egg-
Harbour, where he delivered the five sea-
men into the hands of the Committee.

We hear some of the inhabitants of Anti-
qua have petitioned Admiral Young to grant
Commissions to fit out armed Vessels for the
taking all American property, which it is
said would be granted shortly.

By Captain Bernard from Nantucket, we
hear, that a ship of 300 tons burthen, which
had arrived at Sandy-hook, from England,
and was ordered from thence to Boston, had
got a ground in a gale of wind, between
Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, when
some people from Martha's Vineyard, fitted
out an armed sloop, and with sundry small
boats, engaged the ship, and after an obsti-
nate battle, took her, wounded the Captain
with several of the men, and carried them
into Newbury.

A great number of letters for officers in
Boston, were taken in the above ship, many
of which mention great difficulty in raising
recruits for the American service, and that
it was apprehended the British army would
be very little superior, the ensuing cam-
paign, to what it was the last.

The Cambridge Paper of the 14th inst.
makes no mention of the Regulars or Fleet

leaving Boston.

A letter from Cambridge, dated the 14th
mentions, that about one third of the King's
troops, with the horse, had embarked and
sailed, the rest were embarking in the
utmost hurry and confusion. They had
plundered the town, of merchandise, and
such of the most valuable effects as they
could carry off, the rest they destroyed; and
had left out that they were bound to Halifax.
Most of the principal Tories were likewise
embarking in all the vessels they could hire,
which they were obliged to work them-
selves, as no seamen were to be had. The
Tory, Henry Lloyd, who had supplied the
troops with provisions, appeared almost de-
vived of his senses. It was expected the
Provincial troops would enter Boston, as on
Sunday last.

We hear General Thomson arrived in
town yesterday from Philadelphia, with a
number of troops.

General Putnam, with a proper number
of troops, was on his way to New York.

On Thursday last about 6 or 700 of the
Mechanicks of this city, convened at the
house of David Philips, and from thence at-
tended the Committee of Mechanicks to the
Exchange, where they delivered a very pa-
thetic address of thanks to the Committee of
Inspection, for their kind attention to the
public good, in particular for their Resolu-
tions of the 9th instant, limiting the prices of
West-India produce.

Captain Remington, who past by the
east end of Long-Island last Wednesday,
saw a very large ship on shore there, which
had been stripped of her sails and rigging.

Since a few of this day's papers were
struck off, we hear the above ship is a man-
of-war of 64 guns.—[We imagine this was
only Mr. Franklin's ship mentioned in our
last.]

Last Tuesday we had a very heavy gale
of wind here, from S. E. to S. W. in which
a schooner belonging to the ministerial fleet,
lying near Moore, in this bay, lost both her
masts and bowsprits, one mast belonging to
said fleet lost her mast and bowsprit, and
another her mast, and the Rose, Captain
Wallace, was within a few rods of going
ashore on Hope.—One tender sunk at her
anchors.—George Romeo was very near
furthering shipwreck in said gale.

Last Friday, as the ship Swan, Captain
Aylcough, was coming down to this town
to receive a supply of provisions for the a-
bove fleet, she ran upon the Blue Rocks,

where the lay five or six hours, but as the
wind was very small, got off again with-
out receiving much damage.

Last Saturday the ministerial fleet, was

supplied from this town, with 14 hogheads

of rum, 200lb. of beef, 150lb. of candles,
and a number of other articles, besides some

private presents, which must be looked up-

on as a return of thanks, for their plundering
a number of poor widows and their
daughters of almost every rag of clothes they
had in the world.

N E W - Y O R K, March 21.

By E X P R E S S,

Arrived on Tuesday night from Cam-
bridge, which place he left the 14th, we
learn, that General Howe made a feint
of embarkation, in order to draw off our
troops from Dorchester Point, to induce us
to attack his lines, which at the same time
were doubly manned: The bait did not
take, Gen. Washington feigned the heights
with 7000 men, and a reserve of 5000 were
ready at Roxbury, to sustain him, in case of
need. Our army was soon increased to the
amount of 30 000 men; every thing con-
spired to render General Howe's designs
frustrated, and he had at last been obliged to
turn his fleet into a real embarkation: He
can no longer stay there, as he is infested
on every side. The Admiral's ship, and a
number of the transports had left the har-
bour, and anchored in Nantucket road, thereof
of the army embarking as fast as possible;
and there is no doubt but their destination is
for New York.

Extract from a letter from Cambridge, March 14.

GENERAL WASHINGTON has al-
ready detached six regiments for this place,
who are already advanced 100 miles to-
wards it; 2000 men from Connecticut are
coming; thirteen other regiments will soon be
here, so that we shall in a few days have an
army of at least 20,000 men, to oppose our
enemies, and we have a train of 200 pieces
of cannon ready to salute them.

Extract from a letter from Cambridge, March 14.

Captain Manly has taken another trans-
port, 400 tons burthen, laden with peas,
potatoes, pork, four-grout, 10 packages of
medicine, six carriage guns, four swivels,
three barrels of powder, &c. and carried her
into Newbury.

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Boston, were taken in the above ship, many
of which mention great difficulty in raising
recruits for the American service, and that
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be very little superior, the ensuing cam-
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could carry off, the rest they destroyed; and
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selves, as no seamen were to be had. The
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vived of his senses. It was expected the
Provincial troops would enter Boston, as on
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town yesterday from Philadelphia, with a
number of troops.

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of troops, was on his way to New York.

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tended the Committee of Mechanicks to the
Exchange, where they delivered a very pa-
thetic address of thanks to the Committee of
Inspection, for their kind attention to the
public good, in particular for their Resolu-
tions of the 9th instant, limiting the prices of
West-India produce.

Extract from a letter from Cambridge, March 14.

Colonel Philip Burr Bradley, Moderator.

"O N MOTION made, Whether said

POET'S CORNER.

THE various, fleeting joys that rise,
And vanish from us every day,
Can ne'er the thinking mind surprise,
Directed still by wisdom's ray:
It marks the spot, if dear our woes,
If ill on ill still press at home;
Tis providence that all betrays,
The ways of Heaven we shall adore!
Our friends, endear'd by tend'ring love,
Our hearts desire, our souls delight,
Stretch'd 'neath our arms as gen'rous bane,
And mock our fainting eager flights;
Yet but a moment intervene,
When we ourselves shall be remov'd;
Shall quit those vain and trifling scenes,
And all that are by us belov'd.
To pass, untaught, perfect bliss,
The soul escap'd its prison here;
Mounts from its care, from all amiss,
And gladdens, hail's its kindred skies!
Oft let me, my friends, this verse reclaim,
From ev'ry mea'st or bane define;
For souls impure, can never aim,
To join the blest celestial choir.

At a meeting of the committee of inspection, for the town of Redding, in Fairfield county, at Redding, on the 5th day of February, 1776.

WHEREAS, John Mallery, John Mallery, junior, Josie Beardley and Zacheus Morehouse, all of Redding, (having been heretofore proceeded against as enemies to their country) do in compliance with a resolve, made and passed by a convention held at Fairfield, in, and for Fairfield county, on the 20th day of January, 1776, declare to this committee, that they will comply with Continental regulations, in every case where they are not hindered by a religious tie of conscience: and that they will in no case, directly or indirectly, oppose the country in the measures taken for its defense.

Resolved, That their said declaration is honest and sincere, and that they be, and they, each and every of them, are hereby recommended to the esteem and friendship of their country, as friends to the same.

A true copy from the Minutes,

32-33 THADDEUS BENEDICT, Clerk P. T.

The FAMOUS BAY HORSE,
CALLED

Bold Forrester,
WILL cover at JOHN THORNE'S, at Great Neck, at Five Pounds a mare, if mif'd the first season, to bring her the next for half the money, or nine pounds to insure a living colt.—The noted bay horse L A T H, formerly the property of Mr. Delancy, is full fifteen hands high, strong and bony: he was got by Shepherd's Crab, sire of Mr. Vernon's Shepherd, (at present the best mare in England) the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated Fairy and many other capital racers. Shepherd's Crab was a very excellent son of Old Crab, and out of the famous Withington Mare, daughter of Old Partner; his dam was got by Lath, the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, and out of Roxana, a daughter of the Said Galloway, the fleetest Horse in Devonshire, Chilvers excepted, that ever ran over Newmarket; his grand dam by the same Flying Chilvers, great grand dam by Maceleft, out of a full sister of Honeycomb Punch, son of the Tassie Barb, and his great great great grand dam, was a natural Barb Mare.

This Horse in 1775, then four years old, won the eight hundred Guineas subscription at Newmarket, beating Lord Bellingbroke's Tartuffe and several others; Tartuffe won one thousand Guineas and two plates the same year. In 1776 he landed in America, and that year won the Fifty Pounds, weight for age Plate, at Newmarket on Long Island. In 1779 he won the Jockey-Club Purse of 1000. at Philadelphia, beating the best running Horses from Maryland; and in 1780 he also won the Hundred at Newmarket, and never was conquered in this country till the year 1795, when he ran out of condition, otherwise it is thought he would have won easily.

GOLDEN FARMER,
that covered last season at Lewis Morris Esq's; at Morris, Esq. New-Jersey, at four pounds ten shillings for the season.—Bold Forrester is now rising a year old, 16 hands high, free from all blemishes; from shape, strength, colour and action; is scarce to be paralleled; his colts are allowed by good judges, to be preferable to any horse's colts in America; his blood is as follows.—he was got by bold Hercules, whose dam was got by the Duke of Bolton's little John; and little John by old Partner. Golden Farmer's dam was allowed to be the best brood mare in Yorkshire, of the hunting kind. Own brother to golden Farmer, was refused one thousand guineas for, at four years old. This is a true pedigree.

Witness my hand,
JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Good graft for mares on moderate terms, and proper care. The money to be paid when the mares are covered, or before taken away.

Troy is only 7 miles distant from Morris-Town, 15 from Springfield, and 21 from Elizabeth-Town.

March 8, 1776.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE
in Elizabeth-Town,

ON Monday the 18th instant, (by persons appointed for that purpose) the ship Blue Mountain Valley, with all her tackle, apparel and cargo, containing a quantity of excellent New-Castle coal, a quantity of London porters, beans, peas, bread, flour, beef, pork, cannon, powder, and a number of articles too tedious to mention; the vendue will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions will be made known. The coal will be first sold, and the vendue continue from day to day till all is sold.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A Number of PARTNERS, to be
concerned in a VESSEL or VES-
ELS, to CRUISE against OUR EN-
EMIES.—Enquire of the Printer.

*4 The VESSELS will have COM-
MISSIONS from a neighbouring Government.

Five Dollars REWARD.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Raritan in Somerset county, New Jersey, an indentured servant boy, named JOHN WASSING, about fifteen years old, about five feet high, born in Ireland: Had on a grey furious coat, long waistcoat, a felt hat, brown jacket, and old buckskin breeches; has a short nose, freckled, much marked with the small pox, pale countenance, and slow of speech.—Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ISAAC DAVIS.

March 13th, 1776.

32-5.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings
four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of John Ludlow, late of Aquackenock, deceased, are desired to bring in the same to the subscribers, and such as are indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment to prevent being sued by

GEORGE D. LUDLOW, } Executrix.
CARY LUDLOW, }

ALL Persons indebted to SAMUEL HAKE, late of the city of New-York, Merchant, are desired forthwith to pay the same to the subscribers, (who has possession of his books and papers, and is fully empowered to receive his debts in his absence,) or they may expect suit will be commenced against them, without further notice.—

CARY LUDLOW.

RUN AWAY, last Tuesday the Fifth instant, from the subscriber living at Brooklyn-Ferry,

A Negro Man, named TOM, about twenty three years of age, five feet eight inches high.—Had on when he went away, a blue jacket, buckskin breeches, blue and white spotted stockings, a tow shirt, an old beaver hat cut small, a half woad pair of shoes, with odd buckles.—He is a likely well set fellow, underlains butchering very well, was late the property of John Beck, of the city of New-York, butcher, speaks Dutch and English fluently well. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negro, so that his master may have him again, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward if taken in the City, and if taken out of the City, FORTY SHILLINGS, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN CARPENTER.

All masters of vessels and others, are forewarned carrying off or concealing said Negro at their peril.

March 21, 1776.

32-5.

L A T H

WILL Cover at JOHN THORNE'S, at Great Neck, at Five Pounds a mare, if mif'd the first season, to bring her the next for half the money, or nine pounds to insure a living colt.—The noted bay horse L A T H, formerly the property of Mr. Delancy, is full fifteen hands high, strong and bony: he was got by Shepherd's Crab, sire of Mr. Vernon's Shepherd, (at present the best mare in England) the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated Fairy and many other capital racers. Shepherd's Crab was a very excellent son of Old Crab, and out of the famous Withington Mare, daughter of Old Partner; his dam was got by Lath, the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, and out of Roxana, a daughter of the Said Galloway, the fleetest Horse in Devonshire, Chilvers excepted, that ever ran over Newmarket; his grand dam by the same Flying Chilvers, great grand dam by Maceleft, out of a full sister of Honeycomb Punch, son of the Tassie Barb, and his great great great grand dam, was a natural Barb Mare.

This Horse in 1775, then four years old, won the eight hundred Guineas subscription at Newmarket, beating Lord Bellingbroke's Tartuffe and several others; Tartuffe won one thousand Guineas and two plates the same year.

In 1776 he landed in America, and that year won the Fifty Pounds, weight for age Plate, at Newmarket on Long Island.

In 1779 he won the Jockey-Club Purse of 1000. at Philadelphia, beating the best running Horses from Maryland; and in 1780 he also won the Hundred at Newmarket, and never was conquered in this country till the year 1795, when he ran out of condition, otherwise it is thought he would have won easily.

32-5.

New Jersey, Pursuant to an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Somerset in New-Jersey, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Gershom Cock, an insolvent Debtor, now confined in the goal of the County of Somerset aforesaid, that they he and appear before any two of the Judges of the Court aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of April next, at twelve o'clock of said day, at the Court house of the County aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have) why an affignment of the said insolvent Debtor's estate should not be made to such person or persons as shall then and there be appointed, and he be released from his confinement agreeable to the directions of an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, made and passed in the twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent Debtors.

Somerset County, February 28, 1776.

32-33 JOHN WITHERSPOON, Praes.

Common Council Chamber, Feb. 28, 1776.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the common council chamber in the city-hall, in the city of New-York, there will be exposed to sale at publick auction, the Ferry at and from Peck's Slip, to and from the wharf or landing place near the ferry-house on Nassau-Island; Also the Ferry at and from the Slip fronting the Fly market, to and from the wharf or landing place on said Nassau-Island; together with the Ferry house, barns, pens, &c. And also the Ferry at and from the wharf or landing place of Messrs Phillips Livingston and Henry Remsen, on said Nassau-Island. The said several ferries are to be let for the term of two years, from the first day of May next.—No person will be allowed to farm more than one of the said ferries. The conditions of lease may be seen daily (Sunday excepted) at the town clerk's office.

By Order of the Common Council.

AUGUSTUS V. GORTLANDT, Ch.

RICHARD SPEAGHT,

For sale at his house in Scotch-Street, or of himself in the New City-Hall.

A CHYMICAL Balsam approved of by some of the best Physicians in London, to be an excellent medicine for coughs, asthma, those in a consumptive decay, pains in the breast and all rheumatic disorders; it has been of great effect in gouts of long standing, and all inward weaknesses. This balsam is sold in bottles of a dollar each, half bottles, four shillings, and allowances to those who buy to sell again, sealed with my own seal, and the directions signed with my own name.

I have still an assortment of patent medicines, such as,

Turlington's Balsam, James's Powders,

Anderson's, Story's Worm Cakes,

Lockyer's, Balsam Honey,

Hooper's, Stoughton's Bitter,

Together with an assortment of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash.

RICHARD SPEAGHT hopes that those whose

accounts have been due to him before his late part-

nership commenced, would call upon him and let

him, as being in confinement, he is under the neces-

sity of advertising for his support, together with a

wife and children.

32-33

GLASS WARE.

Decanters and wine glasses, common and fine,

tumblers of all sizes; quart and pint cans, cruet

frames with bottles, vinegar cruets, salt, sugar

dishes, milk pots, &c.

A L S O.

A quantity of common Bristol ware in crates, and

a few QUART BOTTLES.

32-33

NEW JERSEY, HARRISON, North County, Feb 22.

To be SOLD on reasonable TERMS.

Two Hundred acres of good land for hemp or

grain, it being well watered and pleasantly

situated, with a good dwelling house and barn; it

may be entered upon in May next, or sooner, if it

suits the purchaser; 100 acres of which is meadow,

well drained, and very good for hemp or corn,

and named for grain, 30 acres in good English

grain, that will now two tons an acre; the other

30 acres are good wheat and timber land in one year

that has been raised 20 bushels of wheat, eight

tons of hemp, and 120 bushels of hemp feed; like-

wise it is most excellent for hay and stock. An in-

disputable title will be given by the persons on

the premises.

RALPH SMITH and SON.

N. B. The farm is five miles from Morris Town,

2 miles from Newark, 14 from New-York, and joining

the farm formerly William Kelly's.

Likewise for S. A. L. E.

A Quantity of HEMP-SEED.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber the last even-

ing, a negro man named W. L. L. supposed

to be about forty years of age, country born, about

five feet nine inches high, a talking noisy fellow

with his intimates, thin visage and large mouth,

has lost all his upper front teeth except one remark-

able large tooth standing single; has on and wears

with him a red double great coat, a short blue cloth

coat, a light coloured large or sagacious coat, a brown

double breasted jacket of velvet, and a red cloth

jacket lined with white, one pair black stockings

breaches, and one pair brown velvet breeches, one pair

drilling breeches, and a pair blue driller

trousers, woolen and linen stockings, an old beaver

hat; and one white wool hat, a pair thick shoes

half soled, and a pair of old pumps.—Supposed to

be seduced away by a man, by the name of John

McGraw, a native of Scotland, about five feet

nine or ten inches high, wore red stockings and green

lapelled coat, with short black hair, had a hat ent

in the form of a jockey's hat. Whoever takes up and secures said negro and white man, so

that his master may have him, and the man be sent to justice, shall have the above reward of Three

Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for each